## EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND.

Strange Official Announcement Respecting the Proposed Commission.

The Alabama's Ravages Excluded from Discussion.

Comments of the British Press on the Difficulty.

The Meeting of Southern Bondholders in London.

MORE IRISH FENIANS ARRESTED.

HALIFAX, Oct. 26, 1865. The steamship Africa, Captain Anderson, from Liver pool at half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th, via Queenstewn on the 15th inst., arrived here at half-past seven o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Africa has thirty passengers for this port and one

Among the Africa's passengers from Halifax are Judge Jackson, United States Consul, and lady; Dr. Governor of New Brunswick, and lady.

The Africa reports:—Had head winds and a heavy ser

he entire passage. October 16, latitude 51, longitude 12, passed steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool. October 19, latitude 50, longitude 31, passed an Inman teamer bound East.

At the meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company fo

ing £2,000,000 extra stock, already noticed, it was tated that the cable on board the Great Eastern and also the submerged portion had lately been tested and

J. M. Masou, the ex-Confederate "agent," writes to the London Herald that in no part of his correspondence with the Confederate government, public or private, did he ever refer to or give the name of any holder of the "I could not have done it," he says, "for the simple meon that I did not know it; nor should I have deemed from the United States but for the apparent consequence given to them by some of the gentlemen to whom they

Numerous deaths from Asiatic cholers are reported at

In Paris the scourge rages with considerable violence, many as two hundred cases a day being reported. The journals publish a report addressed to the Emperor by the Minister of Public Works, M. Behic, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. They recommend a diplomatic con-ference for the organization of sanitary measures in the East, where the infection has undoubtedly originated.

great increase in the cholera here yesterday. There were five hundred and forty cases and one hundred and eventy-five deaths during the day. A general pani

A telegram dated Brussels, October 14, says that the Bank of Belgium has advanced its rate of dis-

unt to five per cent.

pool on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

The steamship Damascus, from Quebec, arrived at

off Crookhaven at seven o'clock on the morning of the

## OUR ENGLISH CLAIMS.

Omeial Statement. The London Times of the 14th inst. contains the follow

are requested to restate that the proposal of Eari Russell to the American government was conveyed in the follow-

ing words:—

Her Majesty's government are ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which shall be referred all the claims arising during the late civil war which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners.

These concluding words timit the subject of reference, since it would be inconsistent with the position taken up by

her Najesty's government, and with the arguments which induced it to decline arbitration, to permit the claims for losses by the Alabama and other vessels of the same character to be brought before the commission for decision. It must be understood, therefore, that if any such com on were agreed on these cases would be excluded

The English papers generally have articles on the cor-espondance between Mr. Adams, the American Minis ter, and Farl Russell, just published, and regard it a

discussion in reference to the rights and duties of neutrals that has been carried on for many years be-The Times can hardly doubt that Earl Russell's proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted as the most mats factory method of adjusting the outstanding claims between the two nations. No foreign sovereign ner State could have entered into all the details of each specific claim and counter claim; for it must not be forgotten that we too have long bills against the United States for damages incurred by British subjects during the war. Suffi less could we have consented, as Earl Russell points out, to submit the bona fides of our government or the legal competency of our law officers to the judgment of any foreign government. The best, if not the only, solution of the difficulty, therefore, was that suggested by Earl Russell, and we carnestly hope it will be the means for the termination of a controversy which, but for the first submit the bona fides in a controversy which but for the first submit of the first submit of the first submit of the cardial and friendly tone of argument so claborately conducted by Earl Russell and Minister Adains justifies this expectation.

repled.

The London News says:—"It is clear that the discussion of the question is exhausted. The British Ministeres distinctly declared that the question is 'Has her Lightly's government acted with good faith and hon-

esty?" and if this be so, the public will agree with the More gn Minister that it cannot be entertained or referred to any potentate or body whatever." The News continues:—"If it be absolutely necessary to British honor and dignity that the claims be met by a simple necestion." It hopes, however, that the good sense of modern statesmen may before long find a solution.

[From the London Star (Mr. Bright's paper), Oct. 12.] It would be difficult to overrate the importance of the correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, which last night was published in a supplement to the London Gazelt. The correspondence, although generally courteous, is not unfrequently sharp and caustic, especially on the side of Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams during the continuance of the war had a task to fallil such as has widen folen to the lot of any minister. He endured the disagreeable incidents of his position with a most heroic fortitude, which will carn for him in history a place it inworthy of his illustrius ancestors. With a man less calm, less capable of perceiving the enormous evils of a war with England, less assured of the ultimate triumph of his country's cause, and therefore less disposed to await the correcting influence of time to remove many of the prejudices which clamored around him, it is not saying too much to hazard the assertion that pezze was d have been impossible. The selections which Mr. Lincoln made of the European representatives of the republic in its season of trial is another peof of the usfalling stagacty which distinguished that great pariet.

We could have wished that the conclusion to which the government has come had been so explicitly stated that the whole people could have no difficulty in understanding the full force and effect of the proposed commission. Is the government, while refusing an arbitration, willing to refer the claims concerning the Alabama as absolute, and is the commission to which neither the British nor the American people care one straw? We understand the latter to be the decision

of the Alabama, and even all proposals of arbitration on this question between the two nations, are positively repudicated.

[From the Loudon Herald (Lord Derby's organ), Oct. 12]
The government of the United States must have the best reason just at present for wishing to remain at peace with the world outside of it. Considering the immense difficulty of the task which lies before it; that it is called upon to staunch the wounds of a nation still bleeding and sore from the results of a conflict unprecedented in modern times for its hereeness; to calm the still scething elements of discord, which threaten, on the one hand, to prevent the reconstruction of a state so violently dislocated and rent assunder; on the other hand, to substitute for the war of sections a more turious war of race, which will heap horror upon horror; considering, too, that the resources of the country have been already, to all appearance, taxed to their uttermost, so that their only chance of recovery seems to lie in long years of peace, we can well understand that Mr. Johnson and his advisers are prepared to set their taces most firmly against any suggestions of fresh war with foreign nations.

We can believe that they are prepared to discountenance any absurd raid into Canada, or descent upon ireland, by the crary men called Fraians, or any crusade in Mexico in behalf of a lost cause. It has needed all their strength to get the better, in four years' war, of a minority of their citizons arrayed in arms against their government; to challenge just new, with asy came of nucces, the power of a first class government, such as that of France or England, would be impossible. It is to their interest to live not only at peace but on good terms with these countries. The European Powers on their side are willing, as far as in them lies, to give every opportunity to America to carry out her destinies in the way that pleases her best, to leave ber undisturbed to the development of a restored polity which may seem to them but a poor reward in itself

any prospect of forcing it to a surrender on such a challenge.

We had hoped that the whole of this tedious business was done with; that when federals and Confederates was done with; that when federals and Confederates had agreed to bury the batchet even Lord Russell and Mr. Adams might have smoked the pipe of peace to getiner. We were sadly disappointed by the issue of last night's Gazette. A correspondence of a truly formidable nature was before us. Not content, it seems, with despatches of the ordinary dimensions, the rival diplomatists have been pelting one another with treatises.

We cannot but think that it would have been far more dignified in our Forcign Secretary to have briefly stated the impossibility of acceding to such demands, than to have gone into so lengthened and wearisome an effort to rebut them, only to wind up with so weak and humilating a conclusion as that "her Majesty's government are willing to consent to the appointment of a commission" to consider and determine upon the claims arising between the two governments during the late civil war. We cannot conceive that any good could arise from the labors of such a commission. It is to be hoped that the United States government will not avail itself of the tempting opportunity to reopen the hundred vexed questions which it were to be wished on all hands might now be suffered to sleep. Mr. Adams has made known the proposition, and awaits instructions. We, two, await this news with much apprehension. We dore not say shall effect

Action of European Creditors of the Southern States.

(From the London Hernid, Oct. 11.)

A meeting of holders of bonds, stocks and shares, whereon the coupons, interest or dividends are now in arrear, in consequence of the late American war, and other casses, was held at the London Tavern yesterday. The meeting was convened at the instance of Mr. Lewis H. Haslewood, for the purpose of taking into consideration the position of these securities, and forming a committee to represent and protect the common interest, and the invitation was responded to by about fifty gentlemen; Mr. Edward Haslewood, in the absence of his brother through domestic affliction, occupying the chair. In opining the proceedings,

The Chairman said they had been requested to attend there that day to take into consideration their position, and to adopt such steps as they might deem most advisable. The number of their friends who were constantly inquiring what was doing or going to be done by those States who were in arrear forced upon their attention the absolute necessity for finding some channel through which the bondhoiders might make themselves authoritatively heard, and hence this public meeting. There was another object in calling them together. It was felt that a great benefit would accrue to the States themselves by giving them a nucleus through which their Legislatures might obtain a knowledge of the wishes of the bondhoiders, and carry on negotiations for such satisfactory arrangements as would restore to them their former credit and position. That the meeting might form some idea of the amount of the indebtedness of some of these States the following particulars had been collected:—South Carolina, £1,800,000; Missouri, £5,000,000; Tennessee, £500,000; deep guaranteed, £3,300,000; Morth Carolina, £1,800,000; Georgia, £600,000; Arkansas, £1,800,000 of the collected in the states. In the bonds of Mississpip, which, with the arrears, now amounted to £4,000,000, deep deen the following series of the debts of these clues which had been

meste the cotton States and fill the vacancy arising from the withbrawl of the inscure bank as a star by the numerous so-called banks. A paper corrency was a necessity in a new country, and this currency, being equally valuable in every part of the Union, would stimulate production, trade and commerce to an enormous degree. Another great point in their favor was the fact that a large portion of these docks were hold in the states which the states and the states which the state of the state. The corporations were found to state of the state. The corporations were found to state of the state. The corporations were found to state of the state. The corporations were found to state of the state. The corporations were found to state of the state. The corporations were found to state of the sta

The CHAIMAN then moved—"That the following gen tlemen do form a committee, with power to add to their number, to represent the holders of stocks and bonds of the States and corporations of the United States, where-on the dividends are now in arrear, viz:—Mr. L. H. Hasiewood, Mr. Scholefield, M. P., Mr. George Gowan,

Mr. Edward Haslewood and Dr. Black."

A Boxbooler as d that nothing could be more satisfactory than the statements of the Chairman and Dr. Black, but he would like some further explanation as to the course of action contemplated by the committee.

The Chairman replied that the first step would be to address circulars to governors and treasurers of States, inquiring how they proposed to meet the demands of the bondholders, and telling them that if they were prepared to fund the arrears and pay them oil winth a reasonable period, the committee would recommend the proposal to the adoption of the bondholders. It was destrable, too, that the dividends that might be given for the new stock should be made payable in the country. That was a very important point, and the committee would ight very hard to get it. (Hear, hear.) The old debts must foilow the late of the greenbacks. That could not be helped.

laid to get it. (hear, hear) has been allow the late of the greenbacks. That could not be heiped.

A Soxnu LDER hoped that every consideration would be allowed for the present position of the Southern States. They were a high minued and honorable race of people, and if they only had time to put their affairs to rights, everything would end well in a very short time.

Dr. Black, though a Southerner, had always been a Union man, and believed there was not an example to be found in history of so great a bunder as the Southern people had recently committed. Nevertheless, they were a manly people, and while they had made blunders, the blunders were those of proud men. There was no meanness in the Southern character, and as the vast resources of the South became developed, he was confident that it would not only be perfectly able to meet its liabilities, but most anxious to do so.

The motion, appointing a committee, was agreed to unanimously.

indent that it would not only be perfectly able to meet its liabilities, but most anxious to do so.

The motion, appointing a committee, was agreed to unanimously.

A resolution was also proposed by the Charman to provide for the remaneration of the committee and the reliability of the expenses to be incurred in the prosecution of the committee giving their time and attention to the prosecution of the committee giving their time and attention to the prosecution of the committee giving their time and attention to the prosecution of these claims, and undertaking the issue of the new bonds, a commission of on-jover due coupon, or dividend, being a haif year's inthrest, shall be given to them out of each settlement, to leave the expenses incurred and renumerate them for their exertions and trouble.

A Bonnolds in figure whether the three per cent coupon would apply to the gross amount of Virginia bonds, or only to the bonds overdue.

The Charman—Was it the intention of the committee to proceed for the recovery of all overdue dividends on American stock, or only those which have fallen into arrear since the commencement of the late war?

The Charmans—The labors of the committee would terminate with the very last claim against America arising out of any public transactions with corporations or indebted States.

A Bondolds requested a clear definition of what this liability would really be.

The Charman explained that, supposing a person to hold £10,000 of five per cent South Carolina bonds, which were four years in arrear, the committee would have to claim on his behalf £2,500 for arrears, and he would have to claim on his behalf £2,600 for arrears, and he would have to claim on his behalf £2,600 for arrears, and he would have to claim on the behalf £2,600 for arrears, and he would have to claim on the propention of a large number of persons interested in the question, to adjourn the meeting to a four day.

The Charman remarked that one reason for proceeding without further delay was the fact that the existing govern

The Irish Fenians.

The arrests of members of the Fenian Brotherhood and their examination and commitment for trial continued in Ireland.

Documents from America were largely mixed up in the proceedings against the Fenians.

A number of Fenians were awaiting trial, and this number was daily augmenting.

some of the Europeans still more undured first supposed.

Three of the Eagle Speed's boats were launched, manned by the crew. Including the coolies, who threw themselves into the water on hencope, the boats saved one hundred and sixty-nine, and all the Europeans. Captain Moskins' boat made five tripe, but the others were soon to be compared to the cooling the cooling the cooling

smashed; one of them had, at half past twelve, brought off the capitain, whom his own grow refused to help. The steamship Lady Elgra, which was near, left for Port Canning; no hint was given to three hundred miserable wretches who were sinking to launch the ship's utter, which had not been used, though the one European left and five negroes did do so, and with thirty coolies were atterwards found by the steamship. The ship continued to float all that night, and did not sink till seven on Wednesday morrous, justifying the opinion of capt. Hoskins: "Considering the rate at which the ship was sinking I was sanguine that we would have successed in gefung the greater portion of the coolies out. Two steamers were at once sent round from Calcutta, and the Lady Elgin returned from Port Canning. They found three coolie lads on the most of the wrees, and saved about sixty more who had floated to Hailiday's and Butcher's Islands, where the tigers are said to have destroyed some. The coolies assert that the last European attempted to fire the ship. Of the four hundred and ninety-seven coolies two hundred and sixty seem to have perished on that terrible Wednesday morning or afterwards in the jungle.

France.

The weekly returns of the liank of France show a decrease in cash of over thirty-three millions of france.

The King and Queen of Bertingal had arrived in Paris and proceeded thence to Brussels.

The Paris liourne was flat at 677. 85c. for the rentes.

A despatch from Rome denies that any movement of the French troops has yet taken place. The Papal Minister of War, however, has received notification from the French government that the army of occupation will be concentrated at Rome, Civita Vecchia and Vit rbo in January.

A private telegram from Bombay, dated October 2, reports cotton goods and yarns still advancing, and a later telegram from Calcutta, date not given, reports the market improving, but no material change in prices,

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—OCT. 14.

The funds are steady and rather firmer. The payment of dividends at the Bank of England commenced on the 13th inst., and exercised a favorable influence on the money market, causing a decided increase in the supply. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains at seven per cent. The demand for money at the Bank was unimportant.

Consols close at 88% a 89 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

United States five twenties, 67% a 68; Eric Railroad, 57% a 58%; Illinois Central Railroad, 83% a 84.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—OCT. 14.

Sales to-day 25,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes buoyant at an advance of Md. a Md.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, OCT. 14.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Company, and Wakefield, Nash & Company report:—Flour quiet and steady.

Wheat inactive but firm. Corn inactive, with a decline of 3d.; mixed, 28s. 6d. a 28s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, OCT. 14.

Messrs, Boult, English & Brandon, and Bigland, Althya & Company report:—Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm; stock scarce. Bacon firm. Lard—The market is bare; quotations are 88s. a 90s. Butter firm, with an upward tendency. Cheese firm and advancing in price. Tallow easier. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 14.

Ashes steady. Sugar firmer, with an advance of 6d. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Linseed dull and declined 6d. Linseed oil quiet. Hemp firm and advanced 4s. per lb. Sperm oil—sales small at £119 per tun. Rosin dull. Spirits turpentine quiet at 46s. Petroleum steady at 2s. 10d. a 3s.

LONDON MARKETS, OCT. 14. LONDON MARKETS, OCT. 14.

Barings' circular says:—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Iron firm. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Tea active, with a heavy demand for America. Rice firm. Spirits turpentine quiet at 45s. Petroleum steady at 3s. 2d. Sperm oil nominal. Tallow firm at 47s. 9d. a 48s.

## THE CHOLERA

The Requisite Sanitary Regulations to

A special meeting of the Health Commission held yesterday morning, pursuant to a call made by the Mayor, for the purpose of discussing and adopting measures necessary to guard against the cholera, in case of

yor Genera, who presided, stated that the meeting Mayor Guarnes, who presided, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the arrival of choicra here, and that, in case this could not be done, then they should take measures to prevent its spreading.

Governor and Secretary of State to take some action in the matter, and that some place was really necessary for cholers. He had no doubt but that the governmen would lend its co-operation to any measure which might be taken to secure the safety of the city. There was no much danger in the winter, but in spring there would torily ascertained to be nothing more than a

Quarantine Commissioners should draw up a plan of action, which the Health Commissioners would put into execution.

Dr. Swingers said that if the authorities of Newark, Jersey City and other cities should apply for it to government, he had no doubt but that a part of Sandy Hook could be procured for the detention of passengers.

Dr. Jorse, of Brooklyn, said that the detention of ships and passengers was a secondary consideration. It was at the present time more important to have proper internal arrangements. The sanitary condition of the cities needed great attention; the atmosphere must be kept pure.

Dr. Sayne read a report by Mr. Mullig, of Prussia, on the cholern at Constantinople, which was brought there by a Turkish man-of-war from Alexandria, and every case could be traced to the vessel. He also alluded to the recent case in Brooklyn, which he said was not cholern. Dr. Jones coincided with hun in this opinion. He also spoke of a case in Seventh avenue—a very filthy neighborhood—which at first sight was taken for cholern, but no other person had taken sick in that locality with choleraic symptoms.

Dr. Swinernsk thought that if fifty acres could be obtained and stockaded at Sandy Hook, as near the Horse Shoe as pessible, for the detention of cholera passengers, no danger need be apprehended.

Dr. Nayer aid that the adoption of a few common sonse rales would prevent danger. A person feeling the usual symptoms should retire to bed and there remain for rorty-eight hours, or until these symptoms were entirely alsated. Rest, warnth, composure of mind and regular habits were the means of preventing this disease or of curing it.

Mayor CLEVELAND, of Jersey City, said they would get out an mindention to prevent the dumping of the refuse of New York, he appointed a committee to draft an application to the general government, to obtain a suitable site for the detention of cholers patients and passengers from vessels infected with cholera arriving at this port.

The British Provinces.

THE SANDERS JUST TO BE COKREED INTO A VERDICT—THE FENIAN SCARE INCREASING IN CANADA—FENIAN SOLDIERS DESERTING TO THE STATES, ETC.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 26, 1965.

In the Sanders kidnapping case the judge strongly urged a conviction on the jury, who, unable to agree, have been locked up since Saturday, the judge declaring he will keep them confined until they give a verdict. The Fenian excitement is increasing, and great activity rolling volunteers, &c., are going on. Many Irish sol

diers in the regular regiments are deserting to the States, Fenians Many Scotchmen are joining the order in Mon The exodus from Canada to the States just now is ver-

large. Three thousand families left via Rouse's Point American buyers spent a million dollars in this marks

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT IN THE EXAMINATION APPRICATION.

SUPERIOR COURT-CHAMRERS. Mc Vielear vs. Geernleaf & Co.-The examination of young Ketchum as regards the fund of \$75,000 claimed

by Mr. McVickar, which was to have taken place yester by Mr. McVickar, which was to have taken place yester-day morning, was again postponed on the application of Ketchum's counsel, who has appealed from the order of Judge Moncrief, published in yesterday's issue Mr. Bangs has likewise demurred to the complaint of the plaintiff in the action, and the examination will therefore not take place unless the decision of Judge Moncrief is sustained in the appeal. Young Ketchum was again in courty esterday, attended by Meszrs. Allen and Bangs, his counsel. It is understood that a week's notice will be given Mr. Larocque, counsel for McVickar, of an intention to plead guilty on the part of Ketchum, so as to allow his examination in civil cases. WASHINGTON.

APPROACHING TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Government Selects Its Counsel and Completes the Details for the Prosecution.

The Trial to be Before the Supreme Court.

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENT.

All the Available Steam Vessels-of-War Ordered to be Got Ready for Sea Immediately.

The Fifty Millions of Five-Twenty Bonds All Taken.

Ratification of the Fort Smith Treaties by the Chickasaw Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1865. JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

It is now positively known here that the trial of Jefferson Davis has been decided upon, and the arrangefor the crime of treason, and will take place either in this city or Richmond, and before the United States Supreme Court. The counsel for the government have been selected by the Attorney General, and the friends of Mr. Davis have selected and retained counsel for him. Now that the Wirz trial is concluded, it is supposed that

IMPORTANT NAVAL MOVEMENT. It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has directed that all the available steam vessels-of-war shall immediately be got ready for sea. It is supposed that it is the ntention of the government to be prepared for any eventuality in any quarter of the world.

that of Davis will immediately follow.

THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. The naval court martial, with Vice Admiral Parragut as Fresident, to convene in Washington on the 1st of No-vember, will have before it Lieutenant Colonel Marston, the charge of using for private purposes and losing bounty money deposited in his hands by new recruits. The court will also try Commodore Craven, under the tenth section of the third article of war, which requires an officer to do his utmost to overtake and capture or de is charged with neglecting this, the rebel ram Stonewaii having been in the harbor of Perrol, while he was in proximity as commander of the Niagara, and the Sacra-mento, another ship of war, being 10 port at the sam-time to aid him. It is said the Stonewall sent a challenge, which he declined to accept.

THE PIPTY MILLIONS OF PILE INENTIES ALL

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following to H. H. Vankyke, Assistant Treasurer at New York :-

The subscriptions for the \$50,000,000 five-twenties be ing full, assistant treasurers and national banks will re-ceive no further subscriptions after this telegram comes to their notice. H. ScCULLOCH,

The subscriptions already made, for which notes are transitu, will be recognized.

INTERESTING FROM THE CHICKASAW NATION. the Indian Bureau, from General Hunt, at Fort Smith Arkan-as, transmitting a copy of a letter written to the letter stated that the Indian Legislature had just adjourned, having fully ratified all the treaties and leaving the abolishment of slavery, as it exist government, with the recommendation that all theis slaves not twenty-one years of age shall be ap prenticed to their masters until of the above age; that the middle-aged negroes be employed at fair wages, the former masters be required to provide for the old and de repit. Their Legislature also provided that the nation should send delegates to Washington in Decem ber next, to include the Governor and his legal adviser letter remarks, the Chickasaws are constrained to ask free transportation, out of consideration of the poverty

THE PRISONER WIRZ. the prisoner Wirz frequently since the adjournment of the commission, as he did before. Wirz pays considerable attention to his spiritual affairs, out of respect to the teachings of the reverend gentleman. Mrs. Wirz thence the prisoner has received one letter from "the governess," as he expresses it, which afforded him very tween the prisoner and his wife, and there is little probability that she will exert herself to see him again. with death, but does not acknowledge the instict of hanging him while no steps are being taken to bring bis the halter. Wire is in fair benith and enirity talks onite freely to those who are permitted to visit him, and spends his leisure hours in the perwal of German novels and religious works. He is the recipient of many letters from discharged soldiers at the North who were formerly in his custody at Andersonville. One of these lately received contained a quantity of bogus money, with the privileges beyond the prison limits. The sentence against Wirz, whatever it may be, has not yet been acted upon by the President, and the probabilities are that his case will not be disposed of this week. REPORT OF INSPECTIONS OF THE ANDERSONVILLE

PRISON.
Licutement Colonel A. C. Hamlin, United States Army, who has made several inspections of the Andersonvill prison, has made a very long and interesting report on the prison, and states that the lives lost at that one spot by starvation and cruelty ontnumber the killed and wounded in the British army in all of the great battles of the peninsular war and at the battle of New Orleans. The report could not be received in evidence at the Wirz trial, on account of its being closed when the Colonel reached this city. It is hoped, however, the report will be published.

General Briscoe occupies an apartment in the Old Capitol, diagonally across the hall from Wirz. He is plentifully supplied with reading matter and cigars, and is under the consoling influence of a well stocked whiskey chest. He passes the prison hours pleasantly. The Secretary of War is not among those disposed to judge leniently of Briscoe's misdemeanor, and is understood to hold the view that the stain upon Briscoe's uniform blots out the gallant record he made in the field.

LOAN FOR THE STATE OF GEORGIA. Mr. Duncan, State agent for Georgia, is on his return home from New York, and has succeeded in negotiating seven per cent, on the faith of the provisional State gov ernment of Georgia,

The President to-day gave audience to a delegation of gentlemen representing the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Secretary of the Treasury, the

Secretary of the Interior and Colonel Simpson, of the Topographical Engineer corps, were present at the interview in connection with the business which brought the delegation to Washington.

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

The lists of pardons exposed at the President's house for several days past, relate to Virginians. More than one hundred of them have this week received the Executive clemency. It is probable the Southern states will

Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, was par dened to day by the President

PERSONAL. The Tunis ambassadors arrived here this evening, accompanied by Secretary Seward. The distinguished visi-

ors are the guests of the government. Congressmen Ganson, Hubbel and Hamphill, of New York, arrived at Willard's Hotel to-night.

Mrs. James A. Feddon had a short interview with the President this morning, and afterwards visited the War Department. A pardon for her husband probably im-George Bancroft, the historian, called upon the Presi

dent to-day. THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Considerable hilarity expets among the enlisted men of the Invalid corps at the prospect of being soon mustered out of service. The indignation among the officers is correspondingly sharp. Notwithstanding the immense clerical force employed at the Second Auditor's office, the work at that bureau is

very much behind hand. Claims for back pay due the

heirs of deceased soldiers are obliged to wait much too The Quartermaster General's clerks are busy every night at present petting up the annual report of that

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRADE. The Board of Trade of the District of Columbia-the

first established here-was fully organized to night. APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER AND ASSISTANT E. A. Rollins, of New Hampshire, and Daniel C. Whit-

man, of New Jersey, were to-day commissioned Commis INTERNAL DEVENUE RECEIPTS. The total receipt of internal revenue for the quarter ending September 50 is returned at \$148,117,000.

GENIRAL LAND OFFICE BUSINESS. The General Land Office has adjusted and reported to the Treasury Department an account showing that there the five per cent net proceeds on sales of public land

Four patents, containing 67,463 acres of land, have been transmitted to the Covernor of Missouri by the Commissioner of Public Lands, as inuring to the State under the swamp land grant of 1862.

The Navy.

THE GREAT DOCK RACE—THE ALGONQUIN REFUSES
TO CONTINUE THE TRIAL.

The great dock trial between the Winooski and Algonquin to complete the ninety-six hours trial on ment by the engin ers of the Winoaski. Consequently at ten minutes past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the engine of the Algonquin was stopped, a ter she had completed 63,252 revolutions. Mr. Dickerson's friends claim that he is justified in refusing to pursue the trial

VISIT OF SIR S. MORTON PETO- HE IS INTRODUCED AND ADDRESSES THE MEETING, ETC. The anniversary meetings of the American Bible Union

terminated when Sr Morton Peto entered the church

terminated when Sr Morton Peto entered the charch and was immediately shown to a seat on the platform. Being introduced to the meeting by Rev. Dr. Armitage the distinguished geutleman spoke as follows:—

Though I am illed with appointments and crowded for time it was impossible for me to ov-roome may irrestable desire to be present with you for a few moments and say a few words to you. I have but one fault to find to my visit to America, and that is that my time here is too short. The kind reception I have everywhere met from the American people has impressed me deeply, and I have received enlarged ideas of American progress and civilization. But there are objects higher than those with which civilization and every day progress have to do to be noticed, and it is cred table and encouraging that among all the mighty struggles of the last four years the American people have never ceased to do that which it was their dety to do in minimising their religious societies and institutions almost without interruption. We of the old country feet a deep interest in all your religious movements and societies in America. I have the honor myself to be the President of the Baptist Missionary Society of Great Britain, and it has often been my privilege to meet in that capacity your missionaries on their way out to India and other distant heathen lands. We look upon them as one with ourselves. We all in England test and knew that we are ene; that we are united in one Saviour, and labor for one object—the advancement of Hs kingdom. Your Bible Society is a great society, and its work of revising and circulating the Scriptures is a great work. So also its our society graat, and its work great, But it strikes me that this work and society of your stands forth as one of the most portion to make a start from a vantage ground you my rough and have great work before you in a position to make a start from a vantage ground you my rough which has done of the south to a knowledge of the vertasting truths of the people with the bouth to a k

gentleman then retired. Among the speakers at the afternoon and evening see Eaton, of Madison University, who showed the beauties of the new translation, and urged the importance of raising funds for their circulation, particularly among the freedmen. The anniversary terminated has evening.

Ex-Governor Foote in Court.

Before Judge Nelson. At the opening of the court yesterday morning United States District Attorney Daniel S. Dickinson moved the

States District Attorney Daniel S. Dickinson moved the admission to practice as an attorney of the court of ex-Governor Henry S. Foote.

Judge Neison—Let the gentleman step to the Clerk's desk and take the oath.

Mr. Foote then presented himself.

Mr. Stote then presented himself.

Mr. Stilwell then administered the first eath, that the applicant will support the constitution of the United States, &c.

This oath was taken, and Mr. Foote signed the roll.

Mr. Stilwell then proceeded to read the oath required to be subscribed to enable parties in Mr. Foote's position to practice, to the effect "that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, nor served in nor aided the rebellion."

nor aided the rebellion.

The oath Mr. Foote declined to take or to subscribe to saying he would not take it.

To the surprise of a crowded court, the "non-conformat" turned on his heels and left the court.